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FANWOOD.

At the Fanwood Quad Club's Ball.

THE CADETS ATTEND A RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

A Match Game of Basketball at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn in Which the Fanwoods Distinguish Themselves.—Notes.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

Fanwood was well represented at the Quad Club Ball. Our own and only Prof. William George Jones was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. On entering the hall, the first person they met was Mr. Jones, who in exchange for a dollar or a ticket, which was bought for that amount, admitted you to the hall.

President Hodgson was there and led the march with Miss Margaret H. Jones. He also led the procession to supper at half past one A.M. During the evening he was besieged on all sides. First of all the committee of arrangements consulted with him numberless times, and then the crowd of town deaf-mutes each had a confab with him.

Prof. Fox, the Treasurer, was also in evidence, the other members of the Quad Club present at the ball were Messrs. Charles W. Van Tassel, William Louis Hanson, and Anthony Capelli.

Mr. Hugh Conley Seward, the assistant steward, though not a member of the Quad Club cut a wide figure. He was floor manager.

Prof. Robert Douglas Hoyt, a nephew of Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, was also present, and made many friends among the deaf.

Mr. William H. Van Tassel, Chief Tutor of the Cadets, who has been present at every ball given by the club, of course, was there. The others present from Fanwood were: Misses Bessie Nixon, Harriet Hall and Florence Smith, and Tutor William G. Shanks. Mr. Samuel M. Cox was the only pupil in attendance, but he left early. All report an enjoyable time.

Mr. Lawson N. Fuller, when not trying to break the mile record with his six-in-hand, stirs up the rapid transit scheme, on which for the past decade committees have labored, but not yet solved. Every body in New York City know Mr. Lawson N. Fuller. He is a great advocate of rapid transit, and if it wasn't for him the work of securing this most desirable transit facilities from the Heights to the city, it must be confessed would be even worse than it is at present. Mr. Fuller is a man of considerable wealth, and when the rapid transit shall be a reality, the benefit derived will be more to the advantage of the business population and land owners, hence this is more creditable to him, as he does not only advertise for mass meetings, but also hires the halls in which to hold them. Not only this but also secures speakers of repute to address the meetings, and he always sees that they shall be filled.

Last Thursday one of these meetings was held at the Washington Heights Y. M. C. A. Branch's Hall, 155th Street near Grand Boulevard, and a request was sent to Principal Currier to send down a number of our cadets to fill up the hall. Accordingly Chief Tutor Van Tassel was given orders to have the cadets march to the Hall, and needless to say that Tutor Van Tassel, cadet officers and cadets, did themselves proud on this occasion. That rapid transit would be a boon to all living on the Heights is well known, and I hope that Mr. Fuller's fondest wish will be realized in the near future. Chief Tutor Van Tassel translated the speeches in the sign language

for the benefit of the cadets. Among the speakers was Prof. Dudson, of Normal College, father of John H. Dudson, B.A., a graduate of Fanwood and Gallaudet College. The meeting was well attended. Besides the cadets, the others present were: Prof. R. D. Hoyt, Messrs. C. and R. Wilcox, Misses Nixon and Unkart.

The Fanwood Basket-ball team journeyed to Brooklyn, N. Y., last Saturday evening, January 25th, to play the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association team of that city a match game. The game was played at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Summer and Jefferson Avenues, the winner to receive a handsome silver cup. Besides these two teams the management had arranged a fine program consisting of individual tumbling and combination, by members of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Indian club swinging by an expert, and one-half mile relay race by teams from various companies of the Thirteenth Regiment. The last on the program was a match game of basketball between the Central Y. M. C. A. and Yale University teams. The former having thus far not met with a single defeat. The winner was to be awarded a handsome silver cup. The Centrals were giants compared with the youthful appearance of the Yale boys, but skill and the never-failing luck that characterize Yale in sports, did not desert them once at basketball, and the cup will be added to the already numerous trophies at Yale University. The game was very close, however, 8 to 7.

Basket-Ball has had a more rapid growth in popularity than any other game in existence. It is played in all the Colleges, Athletic Clubs and Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States and Canada. Its promoters, so the programme says, look for the day when it will be to indoor sports what foot-ball is to outdoor sports.

A foul gives the opposing team a free throw for goal, at a distance of fifteen feet. Running with the ball, tackling in any form or passing the ball out of bounds, constitutes a foul.

The team throwing the greatest numbers of goals, or baskets, wins. This may seem very easy, the same as football is to the general observer, but when it comes to play the game, that is a different thing.

The Fanwood Basket-ball team had for the past two weeks faithfully trained for the event under the management of Physical Director Cook, and although they did not win, they distinguished themselves, and the two thousand spectators applauded their fine play. At one time when a foul was allowed the Eastern District Y. M. C. A., the audience hissed the umpire, which showed that they were for fair play. Several people who have seen a great deal of the game, declared that our team played one of the cleanest games that they ever saw.

The team lined up as follows:

E. Dist. Y. M. C. A. Positions.	Fanwood
W. J. Mills	Left forward
R. McVea	Right forward
W. Ormsby	Right center
H. Lamm	Left center
John Drummond	Centre
T. G. Cook	Right center
P. Valentine	Left defence
E. Ellis	Right defence
A. G. Marsden	Left defence
E. Rappoldt	Right defence
F. R. Collin	Left defence
W. Colwell	Right defence
M. Hesse	Right defence
H. Muench	Right defence

The game was in two halves of twenty minutes each, with about fifteen minutes rest between the first and second half. To give a detailed account of the fine play made by each player would take up too much of the JOURNAL's valuable space. The team as a whole played a very strong game, and at one time it looked as if they would win. As in other sports, hearing plays a prominent part, but notwithstanding this drawback, the Fanwoods introduced several tricks that brought down the house. McVea at one time to avoid the four or five men that were around him had to stand on his head to be able to pass the ball forward. It was cleverly done, and of course he was applauded. Ellis and Lamm likewise made some sensational plays that were applauded even by

the supporters of the opposing team. Mr. Cook at centre was a tower of strength. He was aware that victory was out of the question, and he played the best he knew how to keep the score down, and he succeeded admirably. H. Muench also deserves special mention. The score at the end of the game stood 9 to 5. Should the team meet again, it is very likely the tables will be turned.

After the game the Fanwood boys were congratulated, and many remained in the armory till they had come down from their dressing room.

Sports of this kind with such fine clubs as the Eastern District Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association should be encouraged, as it brings the deaf more in prominence before the public, and I feel justified in saying that the game on Saturday evening did more to form a good opinion of the deaf as a class than would a masterly article or a lecture on the Deaf by a veteran of the profession, for on this occasion the public were able to see for themselves that the deaf are just like other people.

From the Institution, besides the members of the team, I noticed the following named persons in the gallery: Prof. R. D. Hoyt, Messrs. C. and R. Wilcox, Misses Caparn and Unkart. Arthur Izquierdo, one of the substitutes, was also down, ready to take the place of any of the boys in case of accident, but as nothing occurred to any one worth mentioning, Arthur witnessed the game from the gallery, at one time wishing he was in the middle of the battle.

NOTES.

The Trade School building is nearing completion. "Norway" was the subject of the stereopticon lecture on Sunday evening.

Ten boys assigned to the Greenhouses are now being instructed in floriculture under Mr. Dickson. Principal Currier lectured Sunday morning. In the afternoon Prof. Hill held the attention of the pupils.

Miss Julia Cooper and Miss Virginia B. Gallaudet, of the Ladies Committee, were present at the Institution on Monday.

Ernest Walling, a bright little boy, from Delaware County, was admitted on Thursday last, and is now in the Kindergarten, Mansion House.

The Bicycle Show was well patronized last week. For the past few days the talk, by a few who have or are going to get bicycles, has been "wheels."

The storm last Friday did hardly any damage beyond breaking the telephone wires. It prevented me from seeing the Bicycle Show at Madison Square Garden. The readers are, therefore, spared a column about the three hundred and fifty different kinds of wheels.

It seems very simple to "Montague Tigg." Yes, a few deaf millionaires, could form a stock company, and put up a fine club house. Their names would be engraved on tablets, etc., but the question is: Will they? If consolidation is to be accomplished, it must be action, not talk. The moneyed deaf men of Gotham shut their fists tight. The masses are the ones who want a club room. Let all the clubs join, and there you are. Consolidation?

A. QUAD.

Wonderful Miniature Book.

The smallest bound book in the great collection of miniature books owned by the New York Library society is a campaign document issued in 1852. It bears not only the distinction of being the smallest volume in the great collection referred to, but has been pronounced by experts in book lore to be one of the tiniest books in existence. It contains but 14 leaves, each of which is closely printed on both sides in microscopic type. Each leaf is 1 1/2 inches in length and seven-eighths inch in width. The title page bears the following inscription: "Life and public services of General Pierce. Respectfully dedicated to General Lewis Cass. Concord Press, 1852."—*St. Louis Republic.*

When Men Weep.

It is one of the first laws of the philosophy of emotion that men shall not cry. They must find some other outlet for their pent-up feelings. Swearing is the most natural expedient, but as this is considerably worse than crying, the safest plan, perhaps, is to make frequent use of the expressions: "Dear me!" and "goodness gracious!" which are perfectly harmless.

There are, as every one must know, times when even the strongest men are overcome by their feelings, and a terribly heartrending sight it is to see a big frame convulsed with sobs and a proud, manly face stained with tears.

As a rule, however, it is neither pain nor grief which will make a man cry. Soldiers, who will bear excruciating injuries without a moan, have been known to break down when the lights are lowered and some very thrilling scene is portrayed on the Adelphi boards.

Orators and singers are both subject in an extraordinary degree to the sway of emotion. Tears are no uncommon sight in a pulpit. In fact, there are few teachers whose voices are not at times so full that they are choked with feeling, and their eyes bedimmed with tears. Then, if you glance around the hushed assembly, who are hanging on the preacher's words, you will see many a man whose cheeks are moist from sympathy.

The great Spurgeon would often break down under stress of feeling, and Canon Liddon's utterance many a time failed him from the overwhelming pathos which his emotional voice betrayed.

Sims Reeves' "Tom Bowling" always affected the famous singer, and Mario was known to break down when the well of his gentle heart's emotion was filled until the tears could no longer be held back.

When Charles Dickens put an end to the career of little Paul Dombey, the great writer went out into the darkness of the night and found comfort in tears. Many men are overcome when reading books; even frivolous novels may contain a chapter which will make the throat husky and blur the pages till they become invisible.

Mr. John Bright was known on several occasions to give way to his feelings in delivering a public speech, while Lord Russell is often beaten by the pathos of his own impassioned language.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Bicycle Etiquette.

Here are some rules laid down by an authority on bicycle etiquette: "In mounting the gentleman who is accompanying a lady holds her wheel; she stands on the left side of the machine and puts her right foot across the frame to the right pedal, which at the time must be up; pushing the right pedal causes the machine to start and then with the left foot in place the rider starts ahead—slowly at first, in order to give her cavalier time to mount his wheel, which he will do in the briefest time possible. When the end of the ride is reached, the man quickly dismounts and is at his companion's side to assist her, she, in the meantime, assisting herself as much as possible. This is done—that is, dismounting—in the most approved style by riding slowly, and when the left pedal is on the rise the weight of the body is thrown on it, the right foot is crossed over the frame of the machine, and with an assisting hand the rider easily steps to the ground. In meeting a party of cyclists who are known to each other and desire to stop for a parley, it is considered the proper thing for the men of the party to dismount while in conversation with the ladies. As to the furnishings of the bicycle, to be really swaggar, it must be fitted out with a clock and a bell, luggage carrier and a cyclometer, the latter being an absolute *sine qua non* to the woman who cares for records."

Success in any thing requires singleness of purpose. He that would enjoy the fruit must not gather the flowers.

MULTUM IN PARVO

All grand thoughts come from the heart.—*Faunenargues.*

Nature is but a name for an effect whose cause is God.—*Cowper.*

Poetry is itself a thing of God. He made his prophets poets.—*Bailey.*

All power, even the most despotic, rests ultimately on opinion.—*Hume.*

In these times we fight for ideas, and newspapers are our fortresses.—*Heine.*

The genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs.—*Bacon.*

Spiritual force is stronger than material; thoughts rule the world.—*Emerson.*

Some to the fascination of a name surrender judgment hoodwinked.—*Cowper.*

False praise can please and calumny affright none but the vicious and the hypocrite.—*Horace.*

It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life.—*Beecher.*

No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether and irreclaimably depraved.—*Carlyle.*

There are not unfrequently substantial reasons underneath for customs that appear to us absurd.

It is easy to learn something about everything, but difficult to learn everything about anything.—*Emmons.*

Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—*Emerson.*

Trust God for great things; with your five loaves and two fishes he will show you a way to feed thousands.—*Horace Bushnell.*

Honest instinct comes a volunteer, sure never to overshoot, but just to hit, while still too wide or short is human wit.—*Pope.*

It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible.—*Johnson.*

Those whose whole minds feed upon riches recede in general from real happiness in proportion as their stores increase.—*Burton.*

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.—*Hugo.*

No earnest thinker will borrow from others that what he has not already, more or less, thought out for himself.—*Charles Kingsley.*

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.—*Chesterfield.*

Despair is the offspring of fear, of laziness and impatience; it argues a defect of spirit and resolution, and often of honesty, too.—*Collier.*

There are braying men in the world as well as braying asses; for what is loud and senseless talking and swearing any other than braying?—*L'Estrange.*

Consider how much more you often suffer from your anger and grief than from those very things for which you are angry and grieved.—*Marcus Antonius.*

Black Angels.

An Alabama paper says that an enterprising Yankee book agent is making a barrel of money in Alabama. He came from Connecticut and has been selling books chiefly to negroes. He soon came to appreciate the enthusiasm of the negro in matters of religion. He found that in all the illustrated bibles that pictures of the angels were white, and he conceived the idea of having a bible made for the colored race filled to overflowing with pictures of negro angels. The book cost \$1.10, but he placed the first large shipment at \$8 each, payable \$2.50 cash, the balance in monthly payments. He is selling the bibles as fast as he can get them delivered.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Is Hydrogen a Metal?

Hydrogen occupies a unique position among terrestrial substances. Although the lightest of gases, it possesses unmistakable metallic properties. Like metals, it is strongly electro-positive; like metals, it is a conductor of heat and electricity, improving in this respect with increased density, while other gases conduct worse the more closely their particles are concentrated. It forms, moreover, true alloys with palladium, sodium and potassium.

Upon these facts Faraday based the prediction that solid hydrogen would show the texture and luster of a genuine metal. In that case water should be regarded as a metallic oxide—as a kind of rust of hydrogen. In its formation one recalls with ever renewed surprise oxygen and hydrogen together liquefy spontaneously and at a high temperature. Yet they can scarcely be induced to do so separately by the sternest coercion of cold. Chemical and cohesive changes of state are indeed profoundly, although inexplicably, different.

The intensity of chemical action can be measured by the enormous liberation of energy attending it. Expressed in mechanical terms, the combinations of a pound of hydrogen with eight of oxygen is equivalent to the lifting of a mass of 48,000,000 pounds one foot from the ground and a precisely equal outlay of energy would be needed for the decomposition of the nine pounds of water resulting from he former process. In the first case, that is to say, work is done by the force which we call affinity; in the second, work is done against it. The late professor Tyndall might well say that he did not "overrate" matters in asserting "that the force gravity as exerted near the earth was almost a vanishing quantity in comparison with these molecular forces."—*Edinburgh Review.*

Almost Too Sharp.

Alphonse Karr, the French novelist, had a great liking for sailors with many of whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. Probably he had also a feeling of something like contempt for comfortable, worldly people of the "middle class," the French *bourgeois*. One day, at a friend's house, he dined unexpectedly with seven or eight strangers. Next to him sat a "rather pretty woman," who at first seemed a little timid. Then as children do with dogs, Monsieur Karr says, finding he did not bite, she grew more talkative, and ended by saying: "They say a good many things about you."

"Indeed. Tell me what they are, and I will tell you whether they are true."

"Well," said the woman, "my husband said to me the other day: 'It is astonishing and provoking to see Monsieur Karr going with all sorts of people. I met him the other day at Honfleur, dining with some pilots.'"

"Which is your husband?" asked the novelist.

"The man at the table, next the lady with the green hat."

"Ah, well, tell your husband that I dined at Honfleur with some pilots because those pilots were friends of mine, and more than that, men very skillful and brave. But tell him he is deceived when he said that I am seen with 'all sorts of people.' For example, no one ever saw me with him."—*Exchange.*

GOLD NUGGETS.

The structure of gold nuggets was the subject of a paper recently read before the New South Wales Royal Society by Professor Liverbridge. Among other facts stated was the peculiarity of such nuggets, on being cut through or sliced and polished and then etched by chlorine water, of exhibiting a well-marked crystalline structure closely resembling the figures shown by most metallic meteorites. On heating such nuggets in a Bunsen burner bluish or blisters form on both the polished and unpolished surfaces, and on still more strongly heating these in some cases burst with sharp reports, and pieces of gold are projected with considerable violence. As no explosions have

been observed on dissolving or eating away the crusts of these blisters by chlorine water, it is thought that the blisks may probably be due to the evaporation of some liquid or solid substance. Further, in slicing some nuggets, scattered granules of quartz were met with inside, although quite invisible outside. At first it was supposed that such explosions might be due to the quartz, but the gas in some instances continued to issue from the burst blisk—where the aperture formed was small—and forced the Bunsen flame out into lateral, just as if urged by a blowpipe.

Rings and Ring Lore.

Cromwell's signet ring bore his crest, a lion rampant.

The finger ring was the earliest ornament adopted by man.

Every Roman freeman was entitled to wear an iron ring.

Wedding rings were used in Egypt 3,000 years before Christ.

Augustus wore a charm to protect him from thunderstorms.

Betrothal rings came into use in Europe as early as the ninth century.

The ring of Childeric is still preserved in the Imperial museum in Paris.

After Hugh Capet every French king wore a ring as part of the royal regalia.

Rings with bangles attached have been worn in India from the earliest times.

Chaucer in more than one place alludes to the thumb ring as common in his time.

Roman ambassadors sent abroad wore gold rings as part of their state dress.

Early Celtic rings were executed in interlaced work, often of very intricate patterning.

The state rings of the Pope is set with a large cameo bearing a portrait of Christ.

The ring of the Jewish high priest was invested, by tradition, with many mystic powers.

Luther habitually wore a small ring, in which the setting represented a death's head.

Some Facts About Venezuela.

The Republic claims an area of 632,807 square miles.

Liberty of worship is guaranteed by law.

The standing army consists of a little over 3,000 men.

The national militia consists of all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

The constitution is modeled on that of the United States.

The coast of Venezuela was the first part of the American mainland sighted by Columbus.

From 1550 until early in this century the country was under Spanish domination.

In 1810 Venezuela rose against the Spanish yoke, and in the following year the independence of the territory was proclaimed.

It was not until 1845 that the independence of the Republic was recognized by Spain in the treaty of Madrid.

The emancipation of slaves took place on March 24, 1854.

Don Guzman Blanco was Dictator from 1870 until Feb. 20, 1873, when he was elected constitutional President.

The pure white population is less than 3 per cent. The vast majority of the people are negroes, Indians, mulattoes and zambos.

Elementary education is well provided for under the law. There are two universities, nineteen federal colleges, and various other public and private institutions for higher education.

The monetary system of Venezuela is that of the Latin convention, the franc being represented by the bolivar.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, published at 104th Street and Ridge Avenue, is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

THE excellent article on the Illinois Institution which we reprint from a Chicago paper, is worthy of a careful reading. It has been written by some one experienced in the education of the deaf, as is proved by the absence of all exaggeration in referring to the results of the methods employed in teaching. The historical sketch which concludes the article is well and carefully written. If all the newspapers treated the subject of deaf-mute education in the same temperate tone, there would be no cause for complaint and no ground for controversy. The educated deaf will appreciate this article, and the general public will find in it nothing to mislead or mystify.

*A PRESS DISPATCH from Richmond, Va., states that Senatorial charges against the State Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, were brought before the committee of the Legislature on January 18th. It was also stated that the author is a former pupil, and the charges allege immorality. The matter will be investigated.

We hope the author of these charges has fully considered the seriousness of the step he has taken. It is a very simple matter to attack a public institution, but it is a very grave offense upon society in general if such attack is founded upon a flimsy basis. If the charges made against the Virginia Institution are not sustained, the author deserves to be severely dealt with. In the meantime, the officers and teachers are entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and opinion should be suspended until the result of the investigation is reached.

THE Athol (Mass.) Transcript celebrates its 25th birthday with an anniversary number, filled with half-tone and half-shade outline engravings, together with an interesting sketch of the paper and the commercial progress of the city. Mr. W. L. Hill, a graduate of the National Deaf-Mute (now Gallaudet) College, has been editor and publisher of the paper since 1873, and his intellectual countenance adorns one of the columns of the editorial page. The Transcript is a newspaper to be proud of, is a credit to the city of Athol, and its fine appearance demonstrates that it is well patronized by the business men of the city and the general public. We rejoice to see such evidence of ability and enterprise and success by one who is handicapped by deafness.

EDITOR SMITH has just proved that anything useful that has been learned is sure to come handy some time. In the role of emergency man in the printing office, he has just shown himself a decided success and incidentally demonstrated that he can print a paper as well as edit one. We congratulate our ambidextrous brother upon his energy and skill, and give him the glad hand of welcome to the brotherhood

of types. He ought to be made an honorary member of the New York Fanwood Quad Club.

THE JOURNAL returns thanks for the annual reports of the Texas, Iowa, Mississippi, and Clarke institutions.

ITEMIZER.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

Mrs. Charles McMann, of 151 West 105th Street, is at home on Thursdays, and will be happy to receive her friends.

Mrs. John B. Becker, of North Easton, N. Y., and three children, were visiting friends and relatives in Troy last week.

Miss Julie Ciesielski, of Oneonta, N. Y., who has been visiting friends in Boston for two weeks, returned home last Saturday.

First Deaf-Mute—Did you get that job as office boy?

Second Deaf-Mute—No! the man said he was afraid I couldn't answer.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Mrs. C. M. Nelson and Miss Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, are stopping at 5 West 23d Street, New York City. They are at home on Wednesdays, also on Wednesday evenings, and will be glad to see their friends.

Don't forget the lecture of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, to be given in St. Mark's Church on Thursday night, February 6th, at 8 P. M., Adolph Street, between DeKalb and W. 10th, for the benefit of the Home. Admission, 15 cents. His subject will be "My Trip to Europe."

Mr. Morris Schoenfeld, 250 E. 31st Street, New York City, during his recent visit in Vienna, Austria, was authorized and empowered by Mr. Bernhard Brill to collect the money for subscriptions, news and advertisements in the U. S. and Canada for the Wiener Taubstummen Courier edited and owned by Mr. Brill.

The library at the Raleigh School has been divided and our share of the books shipped. The division was made in proportion to the number of pupils in each school. 161 pupils were reported at Morganton and 50 at Raleigh. This gives us 1194 books and the Raleigh School 435. The list contains the Encyclopedia Britannica and the American Cyclopaedia.

A glance at the list would indicate that the departments of History, Biography and Fiction are well represented. Not many of the books are adapted to the use of pupils except a few in the more advanced classes. We hope the day is not far distant when we shall have a well equipped pupil's library and reading room. A pupil has little use for the language which he acquires with such great effort, while he is in school, unless he has access to reading matter.—*The Kelly Messenger*.

Held Up a Deaf-Mute.

George Young, a deaf-mute, residing in Pendleton, who is employed by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company as a painter, was recently held up in Baker City, says the *East Oregonian*. It was in the night time. Mr. Young was walking along the back street, when a man met him and assumed what is ordinarily considered a threatening attitude. The man made a remark, but of course Mr. Young could not hear it. The stranger repeated his words, in a most emphatic manner, as Mr. Young could tell by the movement of the lips. Then the highwayman pulled out a gun, in a perfect rage, and stuck it before the face of Mr. Young, who looked at it and wondered what the fellow meant. At first he thought the stranger had just bought a new pistol and was so delighted that he wanted to show it to everyone he met. An electric light was near, and so Young hauled the highwayman over to it, took out a tablet and pencil, such as deaf people always carry to use when they meet people who do not understand the language of the hands. He wrote on the tablet, asking if the stranger desired to sell the gun and saying he was broke and could not buy it, in case that was what he wanted. The man's face wore a puzzled look for a short time, and then he broke into a run and disappeared around the corner and was seen no more.—*Oregonian*.

Bridgeport, Conn.

On Saturday evening, at St. Paul's Church, Bridgeport, Ct., Prof. W. G. Jones gave an interesting lecture, his subject being "Jim the Penman." Among some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall, Miss Edith Marshall, Gilbert Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beers, Herman Probst, Henry Broad, John J. Gibbons, Joseph Youngs, Robert Martin, of this city, Mr. Archie McL. Baxter and John E. Taplin of New Haven, Conn., and Mr. F. Talmage, of Stamford, Conn.

The engagement of Miss Addie Hall, of Guilford, Conn., to a hearing man, has been announced.

Mr. Herman Probst will be in New Haven next Sunday.

SAMUEL MOSES.

From the N. Y. Sunday Journal.

A man over on Blackwell's Island would have died if the palms of his hands had not been super-sensitive. Hugo's story of the paralytic who could only communicate with the world by nodding his head when his friends reached the word which he wished to use as they read the dictionary to him, is surpassed by this case. For Samuel Moses is not only partially paralyzed, but he is deaf, dumb and blind.

For months the doctors, who believed that they could restore his sight and save his life, were unable to operate, because there was no way of communicating with him. He was lying alive before them, but was, as far as communication was concerned, a thousand miles away. This article is the story of how they finally found a way of understanding and being understood.

Moses is one of the few blind deaf-mutes who can converse rapidly with their fellow men—as quickly, in fact, as any man in possession of all his senses can write with pencil—and who do not have to rely upon some sort of sign alphabet for the transmission of thought. He understands every word that is written in ordinary characters upon the palm of either of his hands, and he writes his own remarks on paper or a slate, for the convenience of those who are not able to read by the sense of touch. From a physiological standpoint he is one of the greatest marvels ever seen in the metropolises.

The strange man has been deaf and dumb all his life and blind for eight years. He was born in Russia, forty-five years ago and came to this country when a child. Despite the fact that he could not see, speak or hear, he made his own living at two different trades until June 7, 1893, when, after having all but starved during the idleness enforced by a long siege of illness, he was admitted to the Almshouse. There he is likely to stay for the remainder of his days, unless an operation which is soon to be performed upon his eyes proves successful in restoring his sight.

Scientifically considered, his case is a striking and important example of the harmonious action of the senses. Shortly after he became blind his sense of touch began to develop, and continued to do so until it reached its present high degree of sensitiveness. It seems to have acquired, in addition to its natural acuteness, the concentrated functional activity of the centres of sight, sound, and hearing. His skin is as sensitive as the nervous structures of the eyes and ears of an ordinary person—more so, indeed, than those of many.

His appearance is far from prepossessing. He has a stupid look, for his nose is long and thin, his eyes small and sunken. The ridges of his eye-sockets are prominent, his eyebrows are thick, his ears large and his mouth large. His jaw is small and his cheek bones are undersized. But for his big nose his face would be decidedly flat. His skull is long and narrow, and his high forehead goes up almost to a point. He has thick, coarse, dark-brown hair and an ugly stubble of beard.

There is a great deal of character in his hands. They are long, narrow and restless. He seems to be talking to himself with his fingers nearly all the time, so much so that the casual observer would take him to be a lunatic. There is a streak of insanity in his blood, anyway, for his mother has been a maniac for the last five years. She is now an inmate of the asylum on Ward's Island. Moses is five feet seven inches in height and weighs 135 pounds. He is narrow-chested and stoops painfully. His gait is shuffling and slow, but he walks all over the ward without any aid. His only visitor is his father, who calls on him at long intervals.

Dr. Vincent Gomez, visiting ophthalmologist of the Almshouse and Workhouse hospitals, made the discovery that Moses could read all letters written on the palms of his hands.

The fact that there was something the matter with his eyes placed him under Dr. Gomez's authority, and the doctor at once proceeded to investigate the case. He found that Moses had a cataract in each eye, and has decided to perform an operation, which will consist of needling the lens of each eye, and may restore to Moses one of his lost senses.

The writer visited the Almshouse Hospital recently and conversed with Moses entirely through the medium of a lead pencil, but writing with the pencil on the man's outstretched palm, the mute writing his replies on a little slate he always carries. Every sentence was written quickly and continuously, one word over another. In answer to questions, he told the story of his life. He had been a vestmaker, and subsequently a harness maker, he said, pursuing the latter calling ever after he lost his sight. When asked if he could see anything at all, he answered that he could distinguish light and fire, but nothing else.

Asked how the characters written presented themselves to his mind,

he replied: "I can see them. I see a mental picture of the letters as they are written."

"I think I have a conception of music," he said in answer to a question. "Sometimes I hear in my brain what I take to be music. I think it is music, because they tell me music is a pleasant thing to hear."

Moses possesses the senses in as great a degree as the ordinary mortal. "I can taste as well as you can," he said. "And I enjoy perfumes very much. In fact, Dr. Gomez tells me my sense of smell is doubtless more acute than that of an ordinary man. I think I am quite as happy as the average man. There is plenty of happiness in the world for everybody, if each only determines to get his share."

All of the questions and answers were written quickly. It seems impossible to write too fast for Moses. Whenever the visitor wrote slowly upon his palm, Moses betrayed great impatience, and once he dashed off on his slate the sentence, "Don't be so slow." When writing on his slate he always uses his right hand and follows the point of the pencil with the tip of his left forefinger. He writes every word in excellent alignment.

Moses is of a nervous temperament and inclined to be very sanguine. He is in his glory when any one will consent to converse with him in his own manner, and betrays his delight by frequent smiles and rubbin' his hands together. Before losing his sight, he says he was a lip reader, having learned that mode of communication in an institution for deaf-mutes of which he was an inmate in early youth. Throughout the entire interview he did not attempt to utter any kind of a sound, although the nurse said his vocal organs were in a healthy and well developed condition. He always carries his head tilted to the right, but the physicians think that habit is merely an accidental peculiarity, having no real pathological significance.

Moses has an extraordinary appetite. Though of light build, he eats much more than the average six-footer. He likes everything that is good to eat or drink, but is particularly fond of coffee.

When sleeping his legs are doubled up in the queerest possible manner, his arms twisted about his body and his head is buried face-downward in the pillow.

When asked what he would most like to see, he said: "The friends who have been kind to me, and my native land."

"If I could see them again, I would be first thing you would say?"

"Ach, du lieber Gott!"

Moses is an inveterate domino player, and when asked how he managed to play the game, said: "I know each piece by feeling the holes in them. It is a very nice game. I generally win at it. But it is not so good as pinochle. I use to play pinochle a great deal—when I had my eyes. Now I can only play dominoes."

This sorely afflicted and in some respects marvelous man is very religious, though there is a dash of German philosophy in his piety. He knows something of Kant and Schopenhauer, and is not ignorant of Darwin. His favorite poet is Heine. He says he once took great interest in municipal politics. So long as he was merely deaf and dumb he was able to hold his own in ward statecraft. It was not until he lost his sight that he found himself useless to his party. Tobacco is a great solace to him. He says he can think better when he has his pipe in his mouth.

A favorite pastime is letter writing. He sends two or three notes to his nurse every day. His little slate is more precious to him than anything else he possesses. Here is one of his letters to his nurse:

"My dear friend, Mr.—: Has it ever occurred to you that there is a great deal of pleasure to be derived from even the humblest conditions of life? I think everybody can be happy if he wishes to be. Here I am, shut up in the dark, but I enjoy myself very much and thank God that he lets me live. I do not think I should want to die, even if I were to lose my wonderful sense of touch. You might cut me off altogether from my fellow-men, yet there would always be my Maker for me to talk to. He will not forsake me, I am told, even though all my friends forget me. I am glad to know that, and I trust I shall always be able to keep myself fit to talk to God.

"I don't suppose you realize how lonely it is sometimes to be here in the dark, and how lonelier it would be if I were entirely alone. You are very kind to me and I thank you daily for your consideration and good treatment, but I guess you don't realize how much it all means to me. The doctors are all very good to me too, and I am glad I can give them something to talk about. They think it funny that I can understand everything they write. Dr. Gomez told me I was unusually sensitive, and I think he ought to know. He says he may be able to let me see again, and if he does I will bless him and you and all

the rest of the good people here as long as I live. Well, goodbye for the present, as I am afraid I am taking up too much of your time. So no more at present from yours very respectfully,

"SAMUEL MOSES."

The nurse always treats Moses with great consideration, although he is sometimes involuntarily a troublesome patient. Knowing the mute's weakness for writing letters, the nurse always answers him. All the other patients in the ward like Moses, and he is a favorite with the physicians. Dr. Gomez, as the chief eye surgeon, meets Moses oftener than any of his colleagues, save the house surgeon, and he frequently delights his patient by holding long conversations with him through what might also be called the telephonic pencil.

Whether or not Moses will ever be able to see again is not yet known. Whatever may be the result of the operation, however, Moses will still remain what every one who knows him concedes him to be, in view of his triple affliction—the happiest man in New York.

POVERTY-PARTY.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Because we have broken our custom of entertaining the public with a ball this year, we take the opportunity of replacing it with an affair called a "Poverty Party," as a sort of condolence, for obvious reasons. Financially, our balls had been on the toboggan slide, but socially, we more than held our own. In view of this condition, we are compelled to entertain on poverty-stricken lines and we are sure that the public, which have demonstrated their inability to support our balls, will gracefully submit to be entertained on the lines we now propose. The admission is only twenty-five cents per head, the lowliness of which is in keeping with the year that will characterize the coming affair. Formerly, we used to dress up in killing way, our dear girls always found it sorely trying in importuning their parents for new dress finery, and we, fellows, yes, most of us, generally clutched our hair as to the ways and means whereby to secure a full dress suit.

But now, all is changed. Presto! See that young man who made some mortals turn with green envy by his swagger, and red tie and tooth-pick shoes, now strutting across the room in his shop clothes, a pair of overalls and a jumper, and perhaps a pair of shoes that saw the bottom of the shoe. What! really, that lady who enjoyed the fame of being a walking fashion-plate, now tripping past us in a fetching kitchen dress ofingham, a checked apron and house slippers. Let this suffice, but hold on, we received a letter from Mr. Dusty Rhoades, asking us if we could send complimentary tickets for the American division of the Great Unwashed. We replied that much as we liked to honor such a distinguished society as this, with our pastebards, we cannot do so.

We cordially extend an invitation to telegraph boys, milkmaids, farm hands, fishermen, shopgirls, organ-grinders, frankfurter-peddlers, charwomen, kitchen-maids, and all of those that by necessity, wear overalls or checked aprons. Gents and ladies, come and enjoy the evening, February 21st, with us at the Concert Hall, Central Opera House, 3d Avenue and 67th Street, main entrance.

Supper will cost a little extra—not much—and the price for the grub will be within reach of all. Hoboes are welcome but must carry some tin, not of the can species, however.

Every one going to our party is requested to don a mask to make it more interesting and enjoyable.

Yours Poverty-stricken,
The Entertainment Committee,
DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE.

ALBANY.

Mr. John Henry Hogan, of Albany, N. Y., will deliver a sermon to the Bible Society, on Sunday afternoon, February 9th, at the Parish House (entrance on Jay Street) at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

Mr. Chester Mann, of Yonkers, N. Y., gave us a very interesting address, yesterday afternoon. His subject was "The Third Sunday in Epiphany." There was a large attendance.

The young ladies of the Bible Class would be so much pleased if Mr. Hodgson, the editor of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, would lecture for them some afternoon in the second or fourth Sunday in March or April.

B. C.

Night and Morning.

Low lying in a cloud of burnished gold,
The sleepy sun lay dreaming,
And where, pearl-wrought, the orient gates unfold,
Wide ocean realms were gleaming.

Within the night he rose and stole away,
And, like a gem adorning,
Blaz'd o'er the sea upon the breast of day
And everywhere was morning.
—Eugene Field.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Lecture by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

A NOBLE WOMAN DEAD.

Quaker City Brevities.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet entertained a deaf audience in All Souls' Parish Hall, on Franklin Street above Green Street, last Tuesday evening, by telling, as briefly as possible, about his journey in Ireland and England, which he enjoyed last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Partington, formerly, of Newark, N. J., now living in Upland, Pa., Prof. John P. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Stevens, of Merchantville, N. J., and several deaf-mutes from out of town, were seen among the silent listeners. Every one seemed to appreciate the lecture. The proceeds from the lecture reached a good sum, and were given to the current expense fund of the church. The next day the "Grand Old Man" went home to New York City to attend to his usual duties.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet spent a few hours at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Houston last Monday, and dined with them.

Rev. Mr. Koehler had a bad cold, contracted in New York. He came home on Monday, but did not appear at Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's lecture, for he had to stay at home and nurse his sore throat.

Mrs. Lucy Dubois Parmley, wife of Dr. Ehrick Parmley, died at her home in Oceanic, N. J., on Wednesday morning, January 15th, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. She had been suffering for a long time with a cancer, but had been confined to the house only about two weeks. She was a daughter of Rev. Mr. Dubois, of Switzerland, and was born in that country. She was a woman of quiet and retiring disposition, but possessed a very sympathetic nature, and many who have received the benefits of her kindly assistance, will not cease to mourn her departure. She took an active interest in the work of the Oceanic Presbyterian Church, and up to within a week of her death was laboring for the cause which she so sincerely devoted. "It was a sorry day for Oceanic when Mrs. Parmley died," remarked one lady, and that seems to be the universal tribute to one whose works do follow her. May I mention the kindly assistance she bestowed upon a deaf lady when the latter was little. When Mrs. Spencer M. Hannold, nee Miss Springsteen, was a little child, Mrs. Parmley adopted her as her daughter, and gave her all she could, all the instructions here and there, till she sent her to the Fanwood school for the Deaf in New York City, where she was educated for four years. Subsequently Mrs. Parmley took her to the Institution for the Deaf in Trenton, N. J., from which she graduated. Mrs. Hannold had been there under Mrs. Parmley's motherly care till she became Mr. Hannold's comforter. But even after Mrs. Hannold lived apart from Mrs. Parmley, the latter always remembered her by sending many kind remembrances in many useful and financial ways, as if she was her mother. Mrs. Hannold was shocked when she heard of her death, and could hardly realize it, but had to submit to God, who took her from such a suffering into a better world, where she will never have any physical pain. Mrs. Parmley was known to many deaf-mutes in New York City as well as in Trenton; N. J.

The questions "should this city own a trolley Railway system?" "Are times good now? or how are the conditions of trade?" were hotly upheld affirmatively by Messrs. Reider and McKinney, while Messrs. Breen, Zeigler and Rev. Mr. Koehler argued against them. The negative side was adjudged the winner by vote of the audience.

One of our dailies last week said: "A society of deaf-mutes in New York held its annual ball last Wednesday evening. The ball was practically the same as any other, with the exception that the music was somewhat louder than usual, thus causing greater vibrations, for it is by these vibrations alone that the deaf-mutes are enabled to keep time with the music."

Since it was rumored that the John Hancock Life Insurance Company would not receive any more money from deaf policy holders, your correspondent was indirectly told by the agent of the company that such a rumor was absolutely without any foundation of truth, and deaf-mutes are always wanted. This news will satisfy the policy holders.

Genial Tom Breen's eyes are under the oculist's treatment, and he expects to sport a pair of gold rimmed glasses. He will read the interesting novel, entitled "Called

Back," written by Wilkie Collins, before All Souls' Club, Thursday evening, February 6th.

Mr. Wm. F. Durian paid a flying visit to your correspondent last Friday evening, and stayed over night. He is patiently waiting for the arrival of spring, for he wants to raise poultry and vegetables in his truck garden.

THE RECORDER.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

A pretty mid-winter wedding took place in this city on Thursday evening, January 16th, when Miss Jessie Selig, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Selig, was married to Mr. Louis Rosenzweig, by the Rev. Mr. Hirsch, at the Victoria. The hall was thronged at an early hour with some 300 invited guests. Palms and tropical plants with branches of holly and laurel formed an effective background for the handsome bridal party.

The bride, a tall, handsome brunette, was attired in a simple gown of white satin with the corsage ornamented with orange blossoms, that also fastened the tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of bride roses tied with a sash of white satin ribbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenzweig left for an extended bridal trip to include the grand frozen Niagara, Washington, Old Point Comfort, and other Southern places of interest.

Mrs. Emanuel Souweine gave a very pleasant card party at her popular home on Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon. Euchre was the game indulged in, which was followed by a delightful tea.

Mrs. William S. Wright gave a very delightful informal supper on Sunday evening to a party of eight. It was the second of a series of teas, a quiet but extremely pleasant evening.

The Ball of the Quad Club, at Lexington Avenue Opera House, Wednesday evening last, was a successful social affair. The success was largely due to the excellent arrangement and management of Chairman W. G. Jones, and his assistants, and the admirable co-operation of the deaf of New York.

Mrs. Jacques Loew, late of Chicago, arrived in town two weeks since, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jonas Sonneborn. She will remain here until the latter part of the month, when her husband proposes to come here, and after a few days to return with her to Philadelphia, to make that city their future home.

The Union League Club will give a "Poverty Party" at the Central Opera House on the evening of the legal holiday, Washington's birthday, February 21st. The committee in charge of the entertainment promises a unique and enjoyable affair.

IN THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

DEAF-MUTES ENGAGE IN CONVERSATION AT A SOCIAL IN GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A deaf-mute social was held in the chapel of Grace Episcopal Church last evening. These socials are held every month. Sometimes refreshments are served, but last evening the entertainment consisted simply in conversation. The pleasure with which the deaf-mute people of the city look forward to these apparently simple occasions is understood when one considers that their means of communication is different from that of others, and that the number of those with whom they can hold conversation is limited to people in like circumstances. The satisfaction obtained from the social was evident to a reporter who stepped into the room last evening and asked a few questions on paper of Rev. Austin W. Mann, the general missionary of the work among the deaf in the midwestern dioceses of the Episcopal Church. Among the fifty or so of all ages present, there were none who kept their thoughts to themselves, for every hand was in use in the exchange of ideas.

There are about one hundred and fifty persons in the Cleveland congregation who are given the opportunity of church worship intelligible to themselves by the noble work of Rev. A. W. Mann, who is himself a deaf-mute. His work extends over twelve States from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, and he travels constantly, and with a rapidity sufficient to give each of the many congregations in his charge an opportunity to enjoy a sermon at frequent occasions.—*Cleveland, O., Leader, Jan. 19.*

Impossible.

When will doctors learn to make their prescriptions so clear that they cannot be misunderstood.

A German paper reports this dialogue:

Doctor—What! your dyspepsia no better? Did you follow my advice and drink hot water one hour before breakfast?

Patient—I did my best, doctor, but I couldn't keep it up for more than ten minutes at a stretch.

NEW YORK.

The Grand Ball a Brilliant Affair.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THE ATTENDANCE.

The Quad Club is Highly Pleased at the Outcome—A Few Dollars Above Expenses Netted—Thomas Harrihill Dead—Other Abbreviated News of the Week.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 228 East 90th Street, New York City.

"Balls and receptions are about played out," remarked a veteran of the silent fraternity, as he meditatively stroked his hirsute appendage that sheltered his ruddy face against the Nor'wester that was inaugurated about the time the doors of the Lexington Assembly Rooms were swung open for the grand annual ball of the Fanwood Quad Club last Wednesday evening.

"Why so?" inquired a bystander.

"Well, by a comparison of the attendance figures. See, reckoning there are 250 here, that is only one-third the greatest attendance at the first few such entertainments."

"Fact," said a Union Leaguer, "we wisely decided to forego our annual ball this year for fear the returns would not warrant the expense. Once we cleared about \$300, if I remember aright, and the profits dwindled down till last year we stood a loss of \$35."

But, in spite of the above, which was an actual incident, the ball was a brilliant affair, and sufficient to lend a true festive appearance. It was one of the most orderly of all such affairs; so quiet, indeed, that our good friend, Bernard Lynch, who is a familiar figure in the neighborhood and has a fine hostelry at 59th Street and Third Avenue, remarked that he felt as if he was in a churchyard. It only took a few minutes, however, before he saw the deaf could dance and make a ball as lively as a ball ought to be, save for flying corks from Piper-Heidsieck bottles.

Chairman Jones stationed himself in the box office, and his aids, Ira W. Tyler and W. W. Thomas, attended to innumerable other little details, and as the hands of the clock slowly neared the ten o'clock mark the band struck up an overture and the floor of the spacious ballroom became thronged, while in the balcony above many pairs of eyes belonging to young and elderly couples gazed on. The electric lights made the hall look like sunlight. Then the band played an "Entrée, to the Fanwood Quad Club," and fifty couples marched around and around until the music ceased and sets of lancers were formed, when the music again vibrated through the hall.

Two reporters, for the Associated and United Press were present, and the next morning's papers told us that the deaf felt the vibrations of the music and were thus guided in their steps. Bless me, if one who is stone deaf can feel the vibrations while stepping and whirling around in the mazes of a waltz. I am tired of repeating that they watch their hearing neighbors, but such is the fact.

And the dancing kept on; so did the music; every countenance was beaming with joy; there was a mutual interchange of greetings; in the balcony fingers were twirling; in the café "mine host" was dispensing all kinds of "wash downs;" around the sides of the hall were as prettily dressed dames and damsels as ever promenade Fifth Avenue on an Easter morning; here there and everywhere were youths in claw-hammer suits strutting about as if they were viewing the rich decoration of Sherry's or Delmonico's; at one corner stood Proprietor Heumann, all smiles, while old man Heumann renewed acquaintances among the pretty ladies. There was Pach with his string of original jokes, the infant or plain boy with his tales of woe, "Ache Wadd," with his familiarity with "Ben Bolt"—he knows every line of the song; the Giddy Gusher with his recollections of his great plunge into where the St. Paul now resteth; Chris. Vernon and his broadsides at Vermont folks; Thos. F. Fox, with his intellectual countenance and calm demeanor; E. A. Hodgson with his poetic effusions and immaculate shirt front; Tom Brown, with his load of shoe leather; John F. O'Brien, with his walrus-like moustache and feigned smile at an ancient anecdote; J. F. Donnelly, with his eye on the total attendance; and there was, in fact, all the big and little bugs you see in town.

The grand march was led by

Floor Manager Hugh Conley Seward and Miss Alice Pease, followed by President Hodgson and Miss M. H. Jones, Mr. A. Capelli and Miss Mary Branfuhr, Mr. Hirsch and Miss Bessie Chamberlain.

At about one o'clock the march to the restaurant below commenced and the innerman was well looked after for a good hour, often which dancing was again taken up.

It was well after five o'clock when the ball ended, and all seemed pleased with the evening's entertainment. Aside from those already mentioned, the following acted as the officers of the evening.

Floor Committee.—M. Heyman (chairman), A. Capelli, C. Schindler, A. L. Pach, J. F. O'Brien, M. Miller, J. H. Stauch, C. J. LeClercq, I. Brockman, W. L. Hanson, W. Coombs, F. H. Knox, P. Redington, F. W. Meinken, A. C. Bachrach, R. E. Maynard, C. J. McManus, J. Lloyd, D. J. Sullivan, F. Hoffman, H. P. Kane.

Reception Committee.—J. Russell (chairman), A. Klemme, A. A. Barnes, L. Greis, G. S. Porter, A. L. Thomas, I. N. Soper, C. Q. Mann, E. Souweine, E. J. Shannon, J. Nash, C. W. Van Tassel, A. Goldfogle, C. W. Haar, H. F. Greer, W. O. Fitzgerald, H. Eschert, C. Bryan, F. Kopas, W. Houston, J. Black.

From out of town were Mr. John B. Lucy, of Haverhill, Mass., Mr. George Wells, of Winsted, Conn., while others were from various places in Long Island and New Jersey.

Withal it was a jolly affair; all of any prominence were present, and when Chairman Jones hears from the tardy ones still holding tickets he will find a balance on the credit side, but the wise heads say it will only be between one and twenty figures of the dollar denomination.

The souvenir journal proved of great aid to the reporters, and they made up the major portion of their accounts from it.

Following contains a few points from Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's sermon on Sunday last. His text was: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do."—Acts 9: 6.

The marvelous appearance of our Lord, Jesus Christ, to Saul on his journey from Jerusalem to Damascus had caused the question of the text.

Let us consider the personalities of the two remarkable individuals brought before us in this memorable scene—the God-man and the apostle to the Gentiles.

The turning point in the life of Saul, afterwards called Paul, was the yielding of his will to the will of Christ. He obeyed, and having become blind was led into Damascus.

His touching interview with Ananias resulted in his getting his sight and being baptized. From that point to the end of his consecrated life, he always tried to do his Master's will. Directed by the Holy Spirit, he labored for the glory of God, the extension of the Kingdom of Christ and the setting forth of the Gospel in his Epistles to the followers of Christ.

St. Paul's life was eminently of doing the Lord's will.

He supported himself at the trade of tent-making. He went through persecutions, trials, imprisonments, and at length was beheaded in Rome.

He was borne by the angels to Paradise, where he would know more clearly what the Lord would have him do.

Let the earnest cry go forth from each one of our spirits: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

The answer has ever been the same since Christ left behind him. His ministry, His sacraments, and the simple creed of His Gospel.

Be baptized, be confirmed, be received to the Holy Communion, and then put into practice the Sermon on the Mount. Lead lives consecrated to the service of Christ. Grow in the spiritual life by prayer, the study of the Bible and helping others. In God's good time you will be told what you must do in Paradise and then in Heaven.

The fair in aid of the Gallaudet Home will be held on April 14th and 15th, two days, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and 45th Street. Those wishing to send things for exhibition, or as donations, should send them to Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, 114 West 13th Street. Miss Gussie Berley, who is in charge of the affair, says that the prospects are for a fair that will surpass all previous records.

The Guild of Silent Workers held a meeting at the residence of Rev. Mr. Chamberlain on Tuesday evening. Over twenty were present, and quite an interesting session was held, remarks being made by Revs. Dr. Gallaudet and Chamberlain. Mr. E. A. Hodgson, Mr. A. A. Barnes, and others. Mrs. Chamberlain proved herself a most charming hostess, and received a vote of thanks for the collation served after the meeting adjourned. Neapolitan bricks of ice cream, assorted cakes and cocoa formed the substance of the dainty repast. The Guild will hold its next meeting a month hence, time and place to be announced in the JOURNAL.

Theo. I. Lounsbury, the printer of 228 East 59th Street, has purchased and had placed in his office a new Gordon Press and a "Gem" paper cutter, and now he feels his office is at last complete in its equipment. Business is exceedingly good with him, and one of his latest orders is for one million cards, one million envelopes and one million circulars, all worth \$2,525, for a new company that is calculated to outlive the Keeley Gold Cure syndicate.

John B. Lucy, of Haverhill, Mass., was in town the day preceding and a few days after the ball, and enjoyed himself as well as one can in New York. Although a New Englander, he is up-to-date in everything, and picks up friends

fast. You cannot give him a point about style. He is a graceful dancer and is in love with balls of the Quad Club calibre. He will come to town again when there is another great event.

C. E. Vernon is back from Vermont, and don't know where he will go next. His brother, who recently started in Buffalo, N. Y., was married not long ago.

The Deaf-Mutes' Union League have a "Poverty Party" on February 21st, at the Central Opera House. Admission will be 25 cents. Fun galore in store for all who attend.

The cigar factory owned by M. Heyman's brother was burglarized last Friday, and 1,500 cigars were carried off. The burglars were subsequently caught, but the stolen property had been disposed of. This is the third burglary that the factory has undergone.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Nelson are now in Nice, France.

Rev. Dr. DeCosta's sister died in Charlestown, Mass., last week, aged 75 years. Dr. DeCosta attended the funeral, but returned to New York in time to embark on the Fuerst Bismarck with his wife, for a Mediterranean trip.

The bible class for deaf-mutes conducted every Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Rose, in the Sunday School of St. John's Church, is gaining in numbers and interest. An hour spent in learning the wonderful truths and the sacred history imparted to this class, would prove profitable to a great many deaf-mutes who seem to consider worldly knowledge all-sufficient.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, an aged graduate of the New York Institution, recently died in Newark, N. J. Her remains were buried in the family plot at Patterson, the Rev. John Chamberlain officiating at the funeral service.

Miss Sattie C. Howard of Belmar, N. J., is in this city for the winter.

It is said that Thomas Harrihill, who has been confined in an insane asylum for a number of years, died last week.

Theo. S. Rose spent a day at Lakewood, N. J., last week, and reports a splendid time.

The plain boy asks how to get rid of a critic that takes the sleep out of him by his attacks upon his "silly vapouring," "piratical goings" and "gaseous effusions."

Try two ounces of cold lead, applied at short range; then take a trip abroad and return incognito.

Another good remedy is to write only when you have something to say, which would be once a year, and then only in *Houland's Topics*. Ted.

Danville, Pa.

We have had very little snow so far this season—not enough for sleighing.

The Canal and the large Galick Pond above the North Branch steel works, afforded excellent skating last week. Every boy and girl who owned a pair of skates made use of them.

As evening approached hundreds were seen gliding over the ice above town. Thomas Nankivell and John P. Detweiler enjoyed the sport a few hours in the afternoon.

Last month there was a party held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kline, in Sunbury, Pa., at which time the esteemed guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bowers, of Millersburg, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCarroll, of Clark's Ferry, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews, of Sunbury, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clarke, and Jacob Lupolt, of Millersburg, Pa., and all enjoyed themselves until morning, refreshments being served at midnight.

Mrs. Wilford, the sister of Miss Mary H. Dawson, accompanied by her son, went to Philadelphia on Monday, where she took him to Girard College, to which he was admitted as student. Then she called on her sister at the Mount Airy Institution, and enjoyed making an inspection of that Institution. She returned home on Wednesday.

Miss Mary H. Dawson will visit our city in July and will stay here until September.

Miss Ella Linger, formerly of Derr's Ferry, Pa., was recently married to Mr. Charles McCarroll, of Jackson County, Pa. Both were educated at the Philadelphia Institution. We extend congratulations.

Mr. Henry Kline was in this city, after a pleasant visit among friends. He is employed in the Sunbury table factory.

Mr. Jacob Lupolt returned from an extended visit to the West last month. He is a tailor by trade and is doing a thriving business.

DAN.

A Correction.

Mrs. W. G. Harrison, of Philadelphia, sends the following:—

"I want to correct a mistake your Philadelphia correspondent made in last week's JOURNAL. The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Road shops did not pay Mr. Harrison's funeral expenses. I paid them out of my life insurance money. He died from peritonitis caused from an abscess. He had pneumonia, but was better when taken with peritonitis."

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

In An Atmosphere of Sadness.

THE LAW AS APPLIED TO BUSINESS.

A Budget of Brevities from Kendall Green.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

There is an atmosphere of quiet sadness over college now, for two of its friends are gone.

The death of Mrs. Percival Hall came as a great shock to all her many friends here, and soon after Mr. Fowler received the following telegram:

NEWBURG, W. VA., Jan. 24, 1896.
To W. G. FOWLER,
Gallaudet College,
Kendall Green, W. D. C.
Ernest died Thursday evening. Funeral Saturday ten A.M.
W. FRANK STUCK.

Mr. Ernest Stuck belonged to the class of '99, and the class feels keenly this first break death has made in its ranks. The class sent a letter of sympathy to their classmate's family.

The students also adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his great and unerring judgment and wisdom to deem it best to take from our midst Mrs. Percival Hall, one whom we all have had high in our love and esteem; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the students of Gallaudet College, in meeting, tender our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Hall in the hour of his deep bereavement; and, further, be it Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately sent to Mr. Hall, to the *Buff and Blue*, and to the student correspondents of the papers for the deaf, for publication.

ANDREW J. SULLIVAN,
ROSS E. L. NICHOLSON,
Committee.

Miss Porter's brother, of Lynn, Mass., is very low, but she was obliged to leave him to come back to her duties here.

The Misses Gordon received a telegram announcing the death of a much revered cousin living in Exeter. The news came as a great shock to them, and next day came the additional sorrow of Mrs. Hall's death.

In spite of the disadvantage which these sad events would throw on the efforts and arrangements of the committee on the play for Saturday night, it was found that plans were too near completion to permit of a postponement of the play, it being late to send word to guests from the city of a change in the date. So the play was given as announced, and was well up to the Saturday Night Dramatic Club's standard.

It was a high class comedy in one act, and the title, "Lend me Five Shillings," was the tragic plea of young "Mr. Golightly" who wished to hire a conveyance to take his sweetheart home from a ball, and hadn't a cent to pay for it. "Mr. Golightly's" difficulties in obtaining this, and his despairing but mistaken belief that his loved one is married, form an amusing series of climaxes in which all turns out right in the end.

Below is the

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Mr. Golightly, F. C. Snieland, '97.
Captain Phobbs, A. J. Sullivan, '95.
Captain Spruce, M. Kestner, '97.
Moreland, C. F. Grimm, '98.
Sam, a waiter, C. A. Haig, I. C.
Mrs. Major Phobbs, O. G. Gifford, I. C.
Mrs. Captain Phobbs, A. A. Stutsman, '99.

Friday evening, Prof. Gordon delivered the fifth in the series of Faculty lectures. It was essentially a lecture fitted to the tastes of those contemplating business transactions, yet the announcement of the subject did not prevent a fair sprinkling of "co-eds" in the audience, though speaking for myself I cannot say the lecture on business topics was intensely, vitally, interesting to me.

The Professor opened with a brief discussion of Law, its nature, universality, and necessity.

The sources of Law are conceded to be—

1. U. S. Constitution.
2. Laws of Congress.
3. State Constitutions.
4. State Laws or Statutes.
5. The Common Law.

Though this is the "land of liberty," no one is free in the sense of being free from law.

Our liberty is curtailed by the U. S. Constitution or Laws of Congress, on down to Common Law which is derived from England.

Ignorance of a law does not excuse us from the penalty incurred by infringing it; we are bound by laws we never read nor heard of. The speaker stated that of the numerous affairs governed and connected with Law, he intended to speak only of business transactions and their legality.

All business transaction imply either a contract, agreement, or promise.

A contract is an agreement usually containing promises by each party, and contracts include every sale, note, draft, or indorsement; even acts by a clerk or agent for

his principal or of a partner is the result of contract. Contracts of any sort may be made *provided*, they are not forbidden by law. For instance a man could contract to sell his wife, or his head, for there is no law forbidding it. The fundamental principle of law is that a man must fulfill his promises, and the United States Constitution forbids passing a law releasing a man from his contracts.

The forms of contracts are written, or explicit; and oral, which are either express or implied.

Agreements, to be binding, must fulfill seven conditions as follow:

1st. The thing agreed upon must be possible and legal. For instance, a man might agree to cross the ocean in a balloon in twenty-four hours, an in possibility, and hence not a binding contract.

3d. The agreement must be made by one able to contract. For instance no agreement would be binding made by a minor, a lunatic, or an idiot. Some curious things were brought out about making contracts with minors, or boys under 21 and girls under 18 years. The minor may enforce what is promised him, but cannot be held to fulfill his part unless he chooses to, except in the case of a minor buying necessities of life, when he is obliged by law to pay, not according to contract, but according to the real worth of the articles in question.

The 4th condition is that an agreement must be assented to. There must be a definite offer and an assent either oral or by letter either formal or not, and any modifications of the original contract must first be agreed to. Ignorance of language or miscalculation is a man's peril in making agreements.

5th. An agreement must have some valuable consideration, something done, given or promised, otherwise the contract is void with the exception of notes, drafts, etc., and in some cases sealed instruments.

6th. There must be no fraud or deceit.

7th. In certain cases it must be written and signed.

So it is no wonder farmers are often taken in on contracts.

Saturday Dr. Gallaudet introduced Mr. Banerji to President Cleveland, who gave them seven minutes audience and was very cordial. President Cleveland said that he had been a teacher in a school for the blind for one year. Dr. Gallaudet intended also to introduce Mr. Banerji to the British Ambassador, but diplomatic affairs had called him to Secretary Olney.

The Board of Directors met in the city Saturday morning. Dr. Gallaudet is again very busily engaged with the Committee on Appropriations.

Friday about noon a party of "co-eds" hastened off to the Supreme Court to catch a glimpse of ex-President Harrison, whose case came up that morning. The passage was crowded with people waiting like us for a chance to enter the great swinging doors. The guards patrolled the crowd, frequently shouting: "Keep a passageway. We must have a passageway here!" After a while some one began clapping his hands and the guard shouted, "There he is!" Down the lane passed the ex-President utterly oblivious of the scores of eyes turned on him. Later on we were carried in the courtroom with the crowd, remaining about half an hour while Mr. Harrison was in plain view.

Next Saturday a number are planning to shake hands with Mrs. Cleveland at her public reception.

The Fellows attended a meeting of the Annual Convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, last Thursday. The Fellows with Mr. Jackson were too late to see ex-President Harrison Friday. They are to deliver the Kendall School lectures during the rest of the year, Mr. Kiesel lecturing Friday evening on Dickens' "Little Nell."

Mr. Hubbard dined with Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado, Thursday evening.

Rev. Job Turner was here last week before leaving for Mexico; on his way he is to stop at the Texas Institution.

There will be the usual annual gymnasium exhibition; the committee decided on Tuesday consisting of Messrs. Sullivan, Snieland, Erd, Stutsman and Glenn. In the evening the Knighthood of the Satellites of Mercury held a meeting and will elect regular officers soon.

The English Literature class has added seven booklets of English Classic Literature to that study. The list promises much—L'Allegro and Il Penseroso; Canterbury Tales; Sir John Mandeville's Travels; Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems; Merchant of Venice; Bacon's Essays; and the Faerie Queen.

The Ducks have signed "that" pledge to abstain from hazing.

Miss Phelps will hereafter board at the Denisons, but rooms with the "co-eds."

Prof. Chickering has kindly presented the Owls' reading room with a weekly subscription to "Ram's Horn," a periodical which is becoming well-known.

Saturday afternoon some of the "co-eds" witnessed "Madame Sans-Gene," at Lafayette Square Theatre. It was a sumptuous presentation of the famous play, and was much enjoyed.

Sunday afternoon Prof. Fay delivered a sermon on the text "Follow me"—Matt. 4:15.

Sunday evening, among the other interesting things on the Eeforo programme, was a lecture by Prof. Rorter.

L. McD.

Amsterdam and Vicinity.

Mr. Ed. A. Lortie was in this city after the New Years'; and visited his classmate and friend, John G. Seely, of Hagaman.

Miss Nellie Collins, sister of Miss Mary Collins, a deaf-mute, returned to Johnstown, after a few weeks' visit on Bayard Street.

Mrs. Wm. A. Watts' 7-year-old daughter, Eveline, goes to Sunday School. Her progress is agreeably manifested to her teacher.

Mrs. J. H. Brown has been sick for some time.

Miss Maggie Lisbit had gone to the Institution at Rome, N. Y., to begin her A. B. C. She is uneducated. She came from Germany thirteen years ago.

Mr. Harry Van Allen, of Johnstown, greeted a small assembly of the deaf in the St. Ann's Church Sunday last week. He had not shown his pastoral mien in the pulpit since last October.

His many friends were delighted to know that a birthday party will be tendered in honor of our genial friend, Harry Van Allen, at Johnstown, N. Y., on the 23d of February.

Miss Ella Steelson's father came from Marlins, N. Y., to see his affectionate daughter last week.

Mr. A. Knight, of Rome, visited the deaf in this city one day last week, on his way to Albany and southward.

Some of our deaf-mutes are idle, ascribable to the shut-down mills. The writer hopes the duration will be short.

Miss Johanna Knifley, of Rotterdam, an ex-Fanwoodite, came with Miss Steelson, who was for the past two weeks the guest of her relatives at the former place; and was pleased to see Mrs. Wm. A. Watts. She did not know that Mrs. Watts, *nee* Helen M. Ives, of Troy, was married eight years ago. Miss Knifley said that she was charmed with Amsterdam.

KAUXAKKE.

Jan. 26, 1896.

NOTICE.

The well known Mr. Thomas Godfrey, of Brooklyn, will give a lecture, on "Under the Red Flag," Tuesday, February 18th, at 8 P.M., at the Guild Rooms of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 234 Waverly Place, New York, for the benefit of the proposed Fair for the Gallaudet Home. Admission, 15 cents.

DIRECTIONS.

The church of St. John the Evangelist is situated at 216, 218, and 220 West Eleventh St., Corner of Waverly Place. Cars from all parts of the city run within one block. The Blue Crosstown cars running from 25th St. Ferry, via Union Square, to Christopher Street Ferry, pass the door. Also the 13th St. Ferry Crosstown passes the church, running through Waverly Place.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES FEBRUARY 2, 1896.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 3 P.M.

St. Ann's in St. John the Evangelist, N. Y.

St. Mark's, Adelphi St., Brooklyn. Trinity Church, Newark. St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown.

It is hoped that the deaf-mutes of New York and vicinity understand that St. Ann's Church is worshipping temporarily in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of West 11th Street and Waverly Place, and that a large number will be present next Sunday afternoon, February 2d, at the celebration of the Holy Communion.

Rev. Mr. Dautzer's Appointments.

FEBRUARY.

- 1—7:30 P.M., Lecture, Institution—Chapel, Rome.
- 2—9:30 A.M., Holy Communion, Trinity, Utica.
- 3—3:00 P.M., Evening Prayer and Holy Baptism, Zion Church, Rome.
- 4—7:30 P.M., Evening Prayer, St. John's Onondaga.
- 5—7:30 P.M., Service and Lecture, Auburn.
- 6—7:30 P.M., Lecture, St. Paul's, Rochester.
- 7—10:30 A.M., Holy Communion, St. Paul's, Rochester.
- 8—7:30 P.M., Evening Prayer, St. James, Buffalo.
- 9—Confirmation, Trinity, Elmira.
- 10—7:30 P.M., Confirmation, Christ Church, Binghamton.
- 11—10:30 A.M., Holy Communion, Christ Church, Binghamton.
- 12—7:30 P.M., Evening Prayer, Trinity, Elmira.
- 13—7:30 P.M., Watkins.
- 14—(Ash Wednesday) 7:30 P.M., Service and Lecture, St. James, Buffalo.
- 15—10:30 A.M., Holy Communion, St. James, Buffalo.
- 16—Evening Prayer, St. Paul's, Rochester.

Address: REV. C. O. DANTZER, 17 Glenwood Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

E. W. Frisbee's Appointments.

FEBRUARY.

- 9—10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's Chapel, Boston.
- 9—2:30 P.M., St. Stephen's Chapel, Lynn, Mass.
- 10—10:30 A.M., St. Andrew's, Boston.
- 10—2:30 P.M., Salem Society.

EDWIN W. FRISBEE, 182 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

COLUMBUS.

Pupils Treated to a "Chalk Talk."

THE TRAMP AND THE OVERCOAT.

A Former Teacher's Varied Experiences.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Tempus fugit, so it seems. Here we are almost at the end of the first twenty weeks of the present school term. Ere this is in print the second half of the term will have begun and one scarcely realizes it. Yet it is a fact. The first half of the school year closes Tuesday. It will be a busy week for the teachers marking of percentages of their scholars for the term just closing, and on its heels comes the regular letter day of the pupils, which is usually a very busy one, for the fact that the monthly grades have to be struck off and a slip showing the standing of each pupil of the class is to be sent to the parent or guardian. There will be no examination. That is a thing of the past here, at least for awhile, and has been for some years, unless the present superintendent should resurrect the custom, which is hardly probable, considering the stand that is taken against examinations in the public schools of the State. More and more, each year, they are considered by the best educators of the State as harmful, and not the proper thing to show the pupil's best attainments in the ground he has gone over.

The pupils were treated to another entertainment last evening, and it was a most delightful feast to them, judging by the frequent applause rendered. It was what we might term a "Chalk Talk," in which the evolution of the crayon was brought out to striking effect. Prof. George E. Little, of Washington, D. C., was the entertainer, and the skill with which he drew picture after picture and with great rapidity, gave evidence that he was an artist of the first water. The lecture and portrayal occupied an hour, Mr. Odebrecht interpreting, but the latter's services were hardly needed, as every one had no difficulty in making out the pictures presented on the blackboard or paper. Some of the sketches were humorous, others were representations of animals. By his portrayal of the human face, it was difficult to perceive that the nose has a distinguishing office in that it has much to do in giving character to a person, and this Prof. Little explained to the satisfaction of all present. Such lectures are good educators, and the more we have of them the better.

ILLINOIS.

Learning to Communicate by Signs, Voice and Lip-Reading.

WORK OF THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

Agnes O'Connor, Who Could Neither See, Hear Nor Speak—Many Pupils Now Show Great Talent for Art.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

More children and young men and women are gathered in the Illinois Institution for the education of the deaf than in any similar institution in the world. The average number attending here is a trifle over 500. In spite of the affliction that deprives them of the ordinary means of communication they are as a rule a bright and happy set. Of course some of them are stupid, painfully so, but they compare very well with the more fortunate hearing children and some of them are so ready to learn and so clever that it is a pleasure to watch them or to assist in the development of their minds.

The deaf and dumb child is not the idiot that our grandfathers thought he was. It is only eighty years since deaf-mute education was introduced into the United States and fifty since the Illinois school, one of the first in the west, opened. In this short space of time the most wonderful progress has been made, and nowhere is it better exemplified than in the Illinois institution. In old times these children were left as burdens for the poorhouses because it was thought nothing could be done with them. Now they are not only educated in the ordinary school branches, but are taught trades, so that they become self-supporting citizens, are in many cases taught speech and lip-reading so that they can converse with hearing people, and are in every way assisted in becoming independent. The graduates of the Illinois institution for instance, are not found in the poorhouse, nor sitting on the corners begging; they are taking care of themselves in honorable occupations and in many cases bringing up families of children—children, too, that hear and talk. The taxpayer may think the state institution a needless expense, but it is cheaper to care for a boy eight or nine years and make an independent man out of him than for society to support him all through his life.

COMMUNICATE BY SIGNS.

The first thing necessary in the teaching of a deaf and dumb child is to establish a means of communication. If born deaf, as is the case in about one-fourth of the pupils, the child has no idea whatever of sound and is therefore dumb, though its vocal apparatus may lack nothing but use. In another fourth of the cases deafness results from disease in infancy before speech is formed or set. In other cases, when deafness comes later in the child's life, there is a residue of speech which, however, is soon lost unless cared for and developed. Sight is the sense that can be most easily substituted for hearing, and this is employed naturally by the deaf. There are records of the use of a finger alphabet during even the middle ages, but it was not systematized until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the Abbe de l'Epee established his school in France. His successor was the Abbe Sicard, one of whose pupils, Laurent Clerc, assisted Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet in introducing deaf-mute education into America in 1816.

The finger alphabet is easy to learn and can be used with great rapidity. It is the basis for the education of the deaf and dumb in nearly all institutions. The deaf and dumb, however, want to talk ever faster than they can with their fingers. They will substitute a characteristic gesture for a word and sometimes for a sentence. Thus, by signs, many of them so simple that they can be understood by hearing people who are not acquainted with them, the deaf and dumb converse with each other even more rapidly than can talking people. An interpreter to the deaf and dumb at a lecture very frequently has to wait for the speaker to catch up with him. Writing and reading to the written or printed characters is taught to the deaf and dumb the same as to other children, and is ordinarily used by them in conversing with people who do not know the sign language.

In addition to the finger, gesture and written languages, many deaf-mutes have learned to articulate, speech being acquired by watching the lips of a talking person and imitating. Some wonderful cases, the best known of which is Mrs. Graham Bell, show what can be accomplished in the way of speech and lip-reading. Many children

pick it up readily, others learn it with the greatest difficulty, and still others seem incapable of doing anything at all this way, though they are reasonably bright in the classes taught by signs.

The system of regular oral instruction of the deaf was introduced in Jacksonville by Mr. Walker, the present superintendent. Articulation and lip-reading has been taught since 1858, and wonderful progress had been made by some of the students. The plan followed was to have certain teachers of articulation teach the classes in speech and lip-reading an hour a day, the regular instruction being given by the finger alphabet, by writing or by the use of signs. All students were offered the opportunity of learning speech provided they showed themselves in any way capable of improving thereby. Mr. Walker established five oral classes in which all the instruction in all students is the use of speech and lip-reading. The pupils who are admitted to these classes are those who show that speech may be of advantage to them and who are so proficient in lip-reading that they receive instruction thereby and are not compelled to guess at what is meant.

THE SEMI-DEAF CLASS.

Another innovation, new to deaf-mute education is the establishment of a semi-deaf class by Mrs. Walker, the wife of the superintendent. There are eight pupils in this class, entirely too deaf to attend the public schools and yet capable of appreciating and distinguishing sounds. Were these children placed in the regular deaf and dumb classes they would speedily lose what hearing they now possess and the object of Mrs. Walker's experiment is to see how far this residue of hearing can be preserved and to what extent, if any, it can be developed. So far the results have been very gratifying. Children, who at first were stupid, can now understand without difficulty what is said to them, even though the back is turned. Two of the boys use ear trumpets, but the others have no artificial assistance. To develop the voices of these children as well as their ears, she has conceived the use of the methods employed by vocal instructors—that is, vocal exercise designed to open the throat and exercise the vocal cords in song. Every day, to the accompaniment of a piano, the class, probably the only one of its kind in the world, sings simple songs and rehearses vocal intervals. This has had a tendency to strengthen the voice and to increase the breathing capacity. These children have learned emphasis and inflection which the wholly deaf cannot comprehend.

In addition to the oral and semi-deaf classes, articulation and lip-reading are taught, as they used to be, to pupils who receive their regular instruction by means of the sign language. It is thus seen that in the state institution the "combined system," giving to each pupil that for which he is best adapted, is in force to a greater extent than ordinarily is the case. Professor Walker is a firm believer in the advantages of the combined system. He would give those mutes who retain a residue of speech the opportunity to preserve and cultivate it, and would give to those who are born deaf, and are therefore dumb, a chance to learn to speak. But he would not retard to ruin the education of a child simply because it is slow in reading lips or is incapable of making intelligible sounds. In oral instruction such a child is forced to guess at what is meant, and the result is that if very often forms entirely erroneous impressions. Speaking is a torture to the hearer as well as to the speaker. The outcome is that the child becomes sensitive, diffident and nervous, instead of free and easy in its communication with others.

To force a child to use speech and lip-reading exclusively, Mr. Walker says, you deprive it of its natural and spontaneous language, the "mother tongue" that flows as easily as does speech among hearing people. No harm, he insists, can come from the use of the various systems of intercourse, but much harm may be done by the arbitrary exclusion of any one. In defense of his position Mr. Walker refers to educated adult deaf and dumb, whose testimony he predicts will be almost unanimous in favor of the eclectic, or combined, system.

One of the most interesting pupils in the Jacksonville school is Mary Agnes O'Connor, who was found in a poorhouse, deaf, dumb and blind. Her case is not so remarkable as those of Laura Bridgman or Helen Keller, for she was not born with all these afflictions, but it is interesting to note what has been done for her in the ten years since she first came to the institution. According to her own story, her eyes were gouged by a playmate and the sight destroyed. She became deaf as the result of a fever. Both of these events took place, she says, when she was about 10 years old. After that she was in the poorhouse for a year or so, being treated like a dumb beast. When she came to

Jacksonville she was almost helpless. She was taught to read fingers by placing her hand around that of the person conversing with her and to talk on her own fingers. The residue of her voice has also been preserved and cultivated, so that she can articulate now so as to be easily understood. She also retains some sight, and when the light is favorable can read finger letters when made directly in front of her eyes. She has made good progress in her studies and has been saved from a life of darkness and misery. She spends her summers at the home for friendless children in Chicago.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

All the branches of common and high school work are taught at the institution by much the same methods as used with seeing pupils. The industrial training is of interest for several reasons. The boys and girls learn trades that make them independent for life; they are taught to be orderly, and regular; they are kept out of mischief, and are kept in good health as a result of the exercise. A variety of occupations is open to them. In printing they are in charge of Harry G. Barnes. In this office they set the type for the deaf, the *Advance*, published by Frank Read, Sr., one of the teachers, and himself a mute. Hugh Gates, a deaf boy from Decatur, is the fastest compositor in the office, having set 436 ems in ten minutes and thirty seconds. A weekly institution paper, the *Idea*, is also printed here.

As good work is turned out from the cabinet shop, which is in charge of William Harrison, as will be found in the majority of furniture factories. Among the boys deserving of especial mention are George Stevenson of Chicago, George Freak of Chicago, Frank Lobough, Fred Schultz, Irwin Crooks and Hugh Browning. A feature of this work is that the boys are also taught the names for the tools so that they can ask for them in a hardware store and not simply make a sign for them as they do themselves. The deaf and dumb are especially qualified for the making of shoes, which does not require much talking. A large number are being taught this trade by John Anton. Others are learning to be bakers, in which department Fred Mahoney is foreman. Painting and paper hanging is taught by Thomas H. Burnett. Other boys work in the farm and garden in charge of Albert Hool. The girls are taught sewing and dressmaking in all their forms. It is Mr. Walker's idea to enlarge this department by the addition of more trades, so that a greater variety may be offered to the pupils.

FOND OF ART.

As the blind take naturally to music so the deaf, many of them, are artistic. Douglas Tilden's statue of Gallaudet, which was on exhibition at the World's Fair, and Felix Martin's statue of De l'Epee in Paris are examples of what these unfortunate persons can do. Illinois was one of the first institutions to make art a regular study, it being introduced in 1873. There are regular courses from free-hand drawing up to the most advanced work. The art department is in charge of Mrs. Clara Hatch Stevens, assisted by Miss Mary E. Peck, a graduate of the institution. Thomas J. Rogers, another graduate, also assists in the art department as well as giving instruction in penmanship.

Some of the students show a great deal of artistic ability. Josie Nichols, Eleanor Mather and Mamie Wheeler are especially good in water color; Eleanor Allen and Ralph Schoenmaker excel in drawing from life. In pen and ink drawing from life Thomas Hainline, G. Rhodenburger, E. Higgins and Della Crooks do the best work. Thomas Hainline stands highest in original engraving, in which some very good work is being done. Edward Higgins and Herman Janetsky stand first in original design for interior decorations, while Luella Stephens, Mabel Conner and Annie McCullum are proficient in designing wall paper. Cyrus Plasket and Frank Lobough are especially handy in wood carving, some of their work being of the very first grade. In pyrography, or burnt-wood etching, George Stevenson, who lives at 467 Vinæennes Avenue, Chicago, does some very delicate and dainty work as well as what is bold in its lines.

Many graduates of the institution have put their artistic ability to practical use, as it pays better as a rule than do the trades. In any case it is a pleasure to them and aids materially in their development and education. The pupils in addition to the school-room work and the use of library of 14,000 volumes, maintain two literary societies of their own. That of the girls, of which Miss Luttrell, a deaf teacher, is the moving spirit, is called the Mutual Improvement society, and has a very cozy room of its own. The boys' society, Young America, the two societies hold union meetings once a month.

The deaf and dumb have a great deal of physical activity,

enough for the manual training and for the gymnasium and to spare. The gymnasium instructors are William I. Tilton, a mute, and Miss Effie Ashelby. There is a very commodious building and the exercise of the pupils is carefully directed. In addition to be regular work the students maintain an athletic association and hold an annual field day. The older boys have their baseball nines, and football elevens, and put up good games. There is an old rivalry between the teams from the Illinois college and the institution. The games are interesting and sometimes exciting, especially for the umpire, who has to give his decision in two languages at once.

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

Orville H. Browning, who, during his long career in public service, was congressman, senator and member of President Lincoln's cabinet, may be called the father of deaf and dumb education in Illinois. In the year 1838, Mr. Browning, while traveling by steamboat on the Mississippi River, met an educated deaf-mute who interested him in the possibilities of this new philanthropic idea. When the legislature met in Vandalia in December, 1838, he introduced a bill providing for the founding of an "asylum" for the deaf and dumb. At that time mutes were regarded as idiots or imbeciles, and were mutes left uneducated and uncared for the terrible solitude in which they are forced to live is enough to make them dangerous alike to themselves and to society, so dangerous, indeed, that an asylum would be necessary. But the framer of this bill, with great foresight for those early days, took a more hopeful view of the situation. His bill, despite its title, provided for a school and not an asylum, as witness this extract:

"The object of said corporation shall be to promote by all proper and possible means the intellectual, moral and physical culture of that unfortunate portion of the community who, by the mysterious dispensation of Providence, have been born, or by disease become, deaf and of course dumb; and by a judicious and well-adapted course of education to reclaim them from their lonely and cheerless condition, restore them to the rank of their species, and fit them for the discharge of the social and domestic duties of life."

The bill was passed by both houses of the legislature and signed by the Governor Carlin, Feb. 23, 1836. The board organized in Jacksonville in June of that year and elected ex-Governor Joseph Duncan president. Though the trustees were all interested in the work there was a long delay in getting the school started. One reason was that the state warrants were selling for about 30 cents on the dollar. This was the first of the state institutions in Illinois, and public sentiment did not see the necessity for them as it does now, especially when finances were in such a condition. But the trustees purchased a site and erected a building eighty-six feet long, fifty feet wide and three stories and an attic high. It was regarded as so far beyond the requirements that it was derisively called "the state's folly."

A SMALL BEGINNING.

In 1845 the building was so near completion that the trustees felt justified in opening the school. The principal chosen was Thomas Officer, of Ohio. It was advertised that the school would open Dec. 1, 1845. The "opening" seemed to justify the "state's folly" epithet, for on the day specified not a deaf-mute came. Mr. Officer started out on a hunt for them, and received promises from the parents of twelve that they would send their children. Last of January, 1846, just fifty years ago this month, four lonely deaf and dumb children arrived to reap the advantages of an education. During the spring term this number was increased to nine.

The fall term opened with fourteen in attendance. In December of that year the trustees advised that deaf and dumb children be admitted from other states, as the accommodations were ample. In the year or so following pupils came from Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, none of which states had schools of their own. Inquiry in all parts of the state revealed the names and addresses of 160 deaf and dumb children, and gradually, as the objects and advantages of the school became better known, the attendance increased. In December, 1848, the directors found the "state's folly" crowded, there being sixty children to care for, and a demand was made for an addition. Industrial training was a feature of the institution from the very start. The first boys to attend sawed and split wood and worked in the garden, while the girls were taught housework and sewing. In June, 1848, Nathan M. Toten, a teacher who had formerly been a pupil of the New York institution, began the systematic instruction of the boys in cabinet making. At the same time some work was done in shoe-making. That the directors early appreciated the value of trades as a part of education is shown by

their report for 1850. The results of the industrial training, which has always been prominent in this institution, more than justify all that was claimed for it by these early trustees.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Officer resigned in 1855 and his place was taken the next year by Philip G. Gillett, of the Indiana institution, Rev. Newton Cloud, a trustee, acting as principal in the meantime. Mr. Gillett was a beardless youth and was derisively called "that boy that's come to run the deaf and dumb." During the year that followed Mr. Officer's resignation the school had so run down that only twenty-two of the 107 pupils remained. The matron and all but two of the teachers had resigned. To reorganize the school, restore confidence and overcome prejudice was a difficult task, but by the next fall 109 pupils were in attendance, the largest up to that time. With the advent of Mr. Gillett the institution really began a new life, on a broader and larger scale than before.

One reform introduced by Mr. Gillett was an innovation in the history of the education of the deaf and dumb. This was the regular employment of women as teachers. It seemed to be an early idea that no matter how excellent women may be as teachers of speaking children, they were unfit to handle deaf-mutes. Mr. Gillett took a different view, and his example in Illinois has been so widely followed that now more than two-thirds of the teachers of the deaf and dumb in America are women.

During Dr. Gillett's administration a great deal of building was done. In 1871 the main building was remodeled and partially rebuilt and two years later a dining hall, 100 x 57 feet, added. The school and chapel building, containing twenty-eight rooms and an auditorium seating 1,200 persons, was built in 1875. In 1877 the industrial building was erected, in 1881 a cottage for boys and in 1886 a gymnasium and a cottage for girls. In addition improvements were made in the kitchen, laundry, shops and barns and grounds and farm, were considerably extended. During the third of a century he was connected with the institution Dr. Gillett became a great favorite with the pupils of the institution, their devotion for him continuing long after they had gone out into the world. Perhaps the most touching way in which the devotion has been shown was when, with silent romance, a friendship began in the Jacksonville school had ripened into love, the warm-hearted, sympathetic superintendent was always called upon to perform the marriage vows.

MR. WALKER'S ADVENT.

S. T. Walker, the present superintendent, entered into the discharge of his duties in July, 1893. He brought with him youth, enthusiasm and a thorough knowledge of the requirements for the successful education of the deaf and dumb. Mr. Walker was born in Washington County, Illinois, June 29, 1854, being the son of a Methodist preacher. Mr. Walker was educated in the public schools and at Illinois College, Jacksonville. In 1873 he became secretary to the superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and a year later was made supervisor. In 1875 he became a teacher and continued as such for eight years. He left Jacksonville to become superintendent of the Colorado Institution in 1883, but only stayed there a few months. Next he taught in the Philadelphia and Hartford institutions, resigning in 1885 to become superintendent of the Kansas institution at Olathe. He remained in the west eight years, during which time he materially raised the standard of the institution and secured for it new buildings and a more secure basis.

Mr. Walker's return to the Illinois institution in a position of authority was marked at once by the introduction of some vital reforms. He found the buildings well equipped and the school well arranged, but he was also able to find opportunities for a great many changes, some of them in details, some of them in matters of the greatest import. One change was made in the school arrangement. It had for years been the custom for a number of teachers to do double duty, teaching one class in the morning and another in the afternoon, drawing extra pay for the extra time. This custom was abolished and additional teachers employed. It was the idea of the superintendent that no teacher could give the same enthusiasm and attention to two classes in a day that she could to one, and that the double-class system not only wore out the teacher, but it resulted in the lowering of the standard of instruction. Mr. Walker has divided the school into three divisions, the hours of which rotate, so that all have an equal advantage.

Another innovation was the appointment of Miss Annie Morse to the position of preceptor. This is a new office. Miss Morse spends her entire time in the school building, visiting the classes, consulting the

teachers and attending to the thousand and one details that formerly went to the overworked superintendent. Minor matters Miss Morse attends to herself, but is in every way subordinate to and not co-ordinate with the superintendent. Mr. Walker is the head of the school, as well as of all the other parts of the institution.

One of Superintendent Walker's ideas is that there should be a systematic and scientific examination of the ear of the deaf children in the school and careful treatment whenever it is practicable. An opportunity is presented here for a comprehensive study of the causes of deafness that may be of great value to science. Mr. Walker is confident that the progress made by medicine in other directions will give grounds for hoping that there is something in store for the deaf.

A test made on the children in the school by means of the audiometer has revealed the fact that many of the mutes have some hearing, or at least are able to appreciate sounds by means of bone conduction. The percentage of hearing in the "best ear" of sixteen pupils was found to be over 50 per cent; in seven, between 40 and 50; in eighteen, between 30 and 40; in forty-seven between 20 and 30; in thirty-five between 10 and 20; in sixty, between 0 and 10; and in 198 it was zero.

From a material point of view a number of important improvements have been made by Mr. Walker. Chief, perhaps, is the erection of the small boys' cottage, which is fast approaching completion. For this the legislature appropriated \$20,000. The building, which was designed by I. C. Coleman, is built of pressed brick and tile and is absolutely fireproof. It is 100 feet long by forty-two deep. It will furnish accommodations for 125 boys. Other improvements have been made in a great many minor cases, so that the institution is in far better shape now than it has ever been before.

LONG SERVICE TEACHERS.

Among the teachers who came almost at the first was Selah Wait, who served continuously from 1848 to 1882. He had a tall, striking figure, was an excellent sign-maker and a good teacher. His influence on the development of the school was great and it was always for the good. There is a bust in the institution to his memory and a memorial pulpit in the chapel, the gift of the alumni. Professor Wait left four daughters, all of whom have given at least a portion of their lives to the teaching of the deaf in the Jacksonville school. Two of them are still so engaged. Marquis L. Brock taught from 1858 to 1893. John H. Woods began teaching in 1863, and is still connected with the institution. Among the other teachers of to-day, Frank Read came in 1864, Miss Morse in 1871, Miss Martin in 1878, while nine others have been connected with the school ten years or over. Among the graduates of the Illinois institution, five are engaged in teaching in their alma mater: Frank Read, Sr., whose term of service is thirty-two years; Miss Lavinia Eden, twenty-two years; Miss Cynthia J. Luttrell, Miss Mary E. Peck and Thomas J. Rogers, each thirteen years. Others who have engaged in teaching elsewhere are: James E. Gallaher of the Chicago day schools; Rev. J. H. Cloud, principal of the St. Louis day schools; and nearly a dozen others in various schools throughout this country and Canada.

From its corps of teachers Illinois has furnished John W. Swiler as Superintendent for Wisconsin, Henry C. Hammond for Superintendent for Kansas, and Professor Walker who has been Superintendent in Kansas and Illinois. One of the old teachers, James H. Logan, a deaf-mute, is professor of microscopy in the Western Pennsylvania University, being probably only the deaf-mute instructor of the hearing. Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, pastor of the Chicago mission for the deaf, was for a long time a teacher at Jacksonville.

Use of the Hump.

The are some men in the world who can answer any question that is put to them, and sometimes when they do not really know what they are talking about they will give answers that are not at all bad.

One of these persons was once a keeper of the London Zoo. He was pestered by questions, but he always gave an answer. On a recent occasion a countryman strolled in and, after looking curiously at the camel for a few moments, he turned to the keeper and said:

"I say, what's he have a hump for?"

"What does he have a hump for?" repeated the keeper.

"Yes; what's the good of it?" asked the visitor.

"Why—er—to make a camel of him, of course," replied the keeper, after some hesitation. "People wouldn't travel miles to see him if he didn't have that hump. Fact is, without it he might as well be a cow."

The stranger departed, well satisfied.—*Harper's Young People.*

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